

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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CENSUS STATISTICS.

By favor of the obliging superintendent, Mr. KENNEDY, we have already, from time to time, published the population returns of the late Census of nearly all the States. We give to-day a portion of the full and able report just made for Congress by the same indefatigable officer, and communicated to the Secretary of the Interior. We select this extract for present use, as embracing a variety of statistics of the industrial pursuits and agricultural and manufacturing productions of the country, which will, we are sure, possess interest for all our readers.

EXTRACT.

The seventh enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States exhibits results which every citizen of the country may contemplate with gratification and pride. Since the census of 1840 there have been additions to the territory of the republic, by annexation, conquest, and purchase, 824,969 square miles, and our title to a region covering 341,468 square miles, which before properly belonged to us, but was claimed and partially occupied by the United States, has been established by negotiation, and it has been brought within our acknowledged boundaries. By such means the area of the United States has extended during the past ten years from 2,055,163 to 2,211,995 square miles, without including the great lakes which lie on our northern border, or the bays which indentate our Atlantic and Pacific shores. All which has come within the scope of the seventh census.

In the endeavor to ascertain the progress of our population since 1840, it will be proper to deduct from the aggregate number of inhabitants shown by the present census, the population of Texas in 1840, and the numbers embraced within the limits of California and the new Territories at the time of their acquisition. From the best information which has come to hand it is believed that Texas contained in 1840 750,000 inhabitants, and that when California, New Mexico, and Oregon came into our possession in 1846 they had a population of 97,000. It thus appears that we have received by additions of territory since 1840 an accession of 172,000 to the numbers of our people.

The increase which has taken place on these extended regions since they came under the authority of our Government should obviously be reckoned as a part of the development and progress of our population. Nor is it necessary to complicate the comparison by taking into account the probable natural increase of this acquired population, because we have not the means of determining the rate of its advancement, nor the law which governs its progress while yet beyond the influence of our political system. The year 1840, rather than the date of the annexation of Texas, has been taken for estimating her population, in connection with that of the Union, because it may be safely assumed that, whatever the increase during the five intervening years may have been, it was mainly, if not altogether, derived from the United States.

Owing to delays and difficulties mentioned in completing the work, which no action on the part of this office could obviate, some of the returns from California have not yet been received. Assuming the population of California to be 165,000 (which we do partly by estimate), and omitting that of Utah, estimated at 15,000, the total number of inhabitants in the United States on the 1st of June, 1850, 23,241,301. The absolute increase from 1840, 1840, has been 6,176,848, and the actual increase per cent. is 36.18. But it has been shown that the probable amount of population acquired by additions of territory should be deducted in making a comparison between the results of the present census and the last. The increase of the population of the United States on a basis of comparison to 23,074,301, and the increase to 6,004,848. The relative increase, after this allowance, is found to be 35.17 per cent. The aggregate number of whites in 1850 was 19,619,969, and adding to this the number of the same class in 1840 of 5,423,371, and a relative increase of 38.20 per cent. But excluding the 153,000 free population supposed to have been acquired by the addition of territory since 1840, the gain is 5,270,371, and the increase per cent. 37.14.

The number of slaves by the present census is 3,198,298, which shows an increase of 711,085; equal to 28.98 per cent. If we deduct 19,000 for the probable slave population of Texas in 1840, the result of the comparison will be slightly different. The absolute increase will be 692,085, and the rate per cent. 27.83.

The number of colored population in 1850 was 428,637; in 1840, 386,245. The increase of this class has been 42,392, or 10.95 per cent.

From 1830 to 1840 the increase of the whole population was at the rate of 32.07 per cent. At the same rate of advancement the absolute gain for the last decade would have been 5,578,323, or 426,515 less than it has been, without including the increase consequent upon additions of territory.

The aggregate increase of population from all sources shows a relative advance greater than that of any other decennial term except that of 5,423,371, and the increase from the second to the third census was thirty-two hundredths of one per cent. greater than from the sixth to the seventh.

The relative progress of the several races and classes of the population is shown in the following tabular statement.

Table of increase per cent. of each class of inhabitants in the United States for sixty years.

Classes.	1790 to 1800.	1800 to 1810.	1810 to 1820.	1820 to 1830.	1830 to 1840.	1840 to 1850.
Whites	35.68	36.18	34.50	34.52	34.72	35.20
Free colored	32.28	32.28	32.28	32.28	32.28	32.28
Slaves	32.28	32.28	32.28	32.28	32.28	32.28
Total colored	32.28	32.28	32.28	32.28	32.28	32.28
Total population	32.28	32.28	32.28	32.28	32.28	32.28

The census had been taken previously to 1830 on the first of August. The enumerator began that year on the first of June, two months earlier, so that the interval between the fourth and fifth censuses was two months less than ten years; which time allowed for, would bring the total increase up to the rate of 34.36 per cent.

The Table given below shows the increase from 1790 to 1850, without reference to intervening periods.

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	1790.	1850.	Absolute increase in sixty years.	Increase per cent. in sixty years.
Number of whites	3,172,464	19,619,969	16,447,505	527.97
Free colored	59,466	428,637	369,171	617.44
Slaves	697,897	3,198,298	2,496,355	356.13
Total free colored	757,363	3,626,935	2,869,572	377.37
Total population	3,929,827	23,241,301	19,311,474	491.52

Sixty years since the proportion between the whites and blacks, bond and free, was 4.2 to 1. In 1850 it was 5.26 to 1; and the ratio in favor of the former race is increasing. Had the blacks increased as fast as the whites during these sixty years, their number on the 1st of June would have been 4,557,239; so that, in comparison with the whites, they have lost, in this period, 1,035,340.

This disparity is much more than accounted for by European emigration to the United States. Dr. Chickering, in an essay upon immigration, published at Boston in 1846, distinguishes the great emigration of recent years, estimates the gain of the white population from this source at 3,922,152. No reliable record was kept of the number of immigrants into the United States until 1820, when, by the law of March, 1819, the collectors were required to make quarterly returns of foreign passengers arriving in their district. For the first ten years, the returns under the law afford materials for only an approximation to a true state of the facts involved in this inquiry.

Dr. Chickering assumes, as a result of his investigations, that the 6,431,088 inhabitants of the United States, in 1820, 490,906 were foreigners arrived subsequent to 1790, or the descendants of such. According to Dr. Seybert, an earlier writer upon statistics, the number of foreign passengers from 1790 to 1810 was, as nearly as could be ascertained, 120,000; and from the estimates of Dr. Seybert, and other evidence, Hon. George Dasher, senator from New York, on the census of 1840, supposes the number from 1810 to 1820 to have been 114,000. These estimates make, for the thirty years preceding 1820, 234,000.

If we reckon the increase of these immigrants at the average rate of the whole body of white population during these three decades, they and their descendants in 1820 would amount to about 360,000. From 1820 to 1830 were arrived, according to the returns of the customs, 135,986 foreign passengers, and arrived from 1830 to 1840, 679,370, making for the twenty years 715,356. During this period a large number of emigrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland came into the United States through Canada. Dr. Chickering estimates the number of such, from 1830 to 1839, at 137,999; and from 1839 to 1840, at 199,130; for the twenty years together, 267,129.

At the same time a considerable number are supposed to have landed at New York, with the purpose of pursuing their route to Canada; but it is probable that the number of these was balanced by omissions in the official returns. Without reference to the natural increase, then, the accession to our population from foreign sources, from 1820 to 1840, was 982,479 persons.

From 1840 to 1850 the arrivals of foreign passengers in the ports of the United States have been as follows:

Year.	1840-41.	1841-42.	1842-43.	1843-44.	1844-45.	1845-46.
Population	101,100	101,100	101,100	101,100	101,100	101,100

Within the last ten years there has probably been very little migration of foreigners into the United States over the Canada frontier; the disposition to take the route by Quebec having yielded to the increased facilities for direct passenger transportation to the cities of the Union; what there has been, perhaps, he considered as equalled by the number of foreigners passing into Canada after landing at New York; many having been drawn thither by the opportunities of employment afforded by the public works of the province. As the heaviest portion of this influx of immigrants has been received in the latter half of the decade, it will probably be fair to estimate the natural increase during the term at 12 per cent.; being about one-third of that of the white population of the country at its commencement. This will swell the aggregate to 1,739,192. Deducting this accession to the population from the whole amount of the increase is shown to be 3,684,519, and the rate per cent. is reduced to 25.95. The density of population is a branch of the subject which naturally first attracts the attention of the inquirer. The following table has been prepared from the most authentic data accessible to this office:

Table of the Area, and the number of inhabitants to the square mile, of each State and Territory in the Union.

State.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1850.	No. of inhabitants to the square mile.
Maine	30,000	568,188	19.44
New Hampshire	9,380	217,964	23.26
Vermont	10,212	218,611	30.07
Massachusetts	7,800	904,499	126.11
Connecticut	38,594	283,579	108.05
New York	46,000	3,097,394	67.66
New Jersey	8,320	489,555	60.04
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,311,786	50.25
Delaware	2,120	101,635	43.14
Maryland	9,600	689,095	71.81
Virginia	61,352	1,421,661	23.17
North Carolina	45,000	888,908	19.80
South Carolina	24,500	668,507	27.28
Georgia	68,000	906,939	15.68
Florida	60,722	71,677	1.21
Alabama	47,156	606,555	12.86
Mississippi	46,431	511,974	11.02
Louisiana	29,721	212,592	7.15
Texas	59,238	87,401	1.47
Kentucky	37,680	982,405	26.07
Ohio	44,500	1,520,000	34.16
Missouri	67,800	682,043	10.12
Arkansas	52,198	209,639	4.01
Illinois	39,364	1,980,408	49.65
Indiana	33,800	988,416	29.23
Michigan	24,690	861,470	34.90
Wisconsin	56,243	397,254	7.07
Iowa	50,914	192,414	3.77
Minnesota	53,924	305,191	5.65
California	188,981	6,077	.07
Montana	34,468	13,295	.39
New Mexico	210,741	61,505	.28
Utah	187,923	13,700	.07
Nebraska	136,700	18,171	.13
Indian Territory	187,171	587,641	3.14
District of Columbia	60	51,687	861.45

From the location, climate, productions, and the habits and pursuits of their inhabitants, the States of the Union may be properly arranged in the following groups:

Table showing the population of the States of the Union, arranged in groups.

Group.	Area in square miles.	Population.	No. of inhabitants to the square mile.
New England States, viz. Maine, N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.	63,226	2,727,597	43.07
Middle States, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio.	151,700	8,653,713	57.02
South Atlantic States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.	286,077	3,587,089	12.86
Central States, including Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas.	308,210	5,168,000	16.75
Northwestern States, including Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.	250,000	2,735,000	10.92
Western States, including California, Oregon, and Nevada.	237,000	212,000	.89
California	189,000	165,000	.87

There are points of agreement in the general characteristics of the States combined in the above groups which warrant the mode of arrangement adopted. Maryland is classed as heretofore, with the Middle States, because its leading interest appears to connect it rather with the agricultural and manufacturing section, to which it is here assigned, than with the purely agricultural States. Ohio is placed in the same connection, for nearly similar reasons. There seems to be a marked propriety for setting off the new agricultural States of the Northwest by themselves, as a preliminary to the comparison of their progress with other portions of the Union. The occupations which give employment to the people of the central range of States, south of the line of the Potomac, distinguish them to some extent from that division to which we have given the appellation of cotton planting States. In the latter, cottons, sugar, and rice are the great staples, the culture of which is so absorbing as to stamp its impress on the character of the people.

The industry of the Central States is more diversified, the surface of the country is more broken, the modes of cultivation are different, and the minor divisions of labor create more numerous and less accordant interests. So far as Texas is settled, its population closely assimilates with that of the other coast planting States; but it is obviously conveyed no well-founded idea of the density of population in that section to distribute their people over the vast uninhabited region of Texas. For the same reason, and the additional one of the isolation of her position, California is considered distinct from other States.

Taking the thirty-one States together, their area is 1,485,870 square miles, and the average number of their inhabitants is 15.48 to the square mile. The total area of the United States is 3,220,000 square miles, and the average density of population is 7.219 to the square mile.

The area assigned to those States and Territories in which public lands are situated are doubtless correct, being taken from the records of the land office; but, as to those attributed to the older States, the same means of verifying their accuracy, or the want of it, do not exist. But care has been taken to compile the best local authorities for ascertaining the true extent of the public lands.

The area of some of the States—Maryland and Virginia—are stated considerably below the commonly assumed extent of their territory, which may be accounted for on the supposition that the portions of the surface, within their prior limits, covered by bodies of water, have been subtracted from the aggregate amount. This is known to be the case in regard to Maryland, the superficial extent of which, within the outlines of its boundaries, is 13,969 square miles, and is deemed probable with reference to Virginia, from the fact that many geographers have given its total area as high as 66,000 square miles.

It appears from the returns that during the year ending on the 1st of June, 1850, there escaped from their owners one thousand and eleven slaves, and that, during the same period, fourteen hundred and sixty-seven were manumitted. The number of both classes will appear in the following table:

Table showing the number of manumitted and fugitive slaves in 1850.

State.	Manumitted.	Fugitive.
Delaware	277	26
Maryland	493	279
Kentucky	218	83
Tennessee	129	99
North Carolina	46	70
South Carolina	2	16
Georgia	19	89
Florida	22	18
Alabama	16	29
Mississippi	6	41
Louisiana	159	90
Texas	5	29
Arkansas	1	21
Missouri	50	60
Total	1,467	1,011

In connection with this statement, and as affecting the natural increase of the free colored population of the United States, it may be proper to remark that during the year to which the census applies the Colonization Society sent 562 colored emigrants to Liberia. The tables will show that the increase of the free colored population, we have considered that class of persons independent of these two causes, which respectively swell and diminish their number.

The statistics of mortality for the census year represent the number of deaths occurring within the year as 320,194, the ratio being as 1 to 728 of the living population, or as 10 to each 726 of the population. The rate of mortality in this statement seems so much less than that of any portion of Europe that it must at present be received with some degree of skepticism, which time will enable us to exercise, upon the return of the number of deaths too small, such a result will not affect their value for the purposes of comparison of one portion of the country with another, or of one decade with another.

Should a more critical examination, which time will enable us to exercise, upon the return of the number of deaths too small, such a result will not affect their value for the purposes of comparison of one portion of the country with another, or of one decade with another. The tables will show an interest second to none others in the work, and the many valuable truths which they will suggest will be found of great practical advantage. Medical men will accord to the Census Board no small merit of credit for the wisdom manifested in an arrangement which will throw more light on the history of disease in the United States, and present in connection more interesting facts connected therewith than the united efforts of all scientific men have heretofore accomplished.

The great amount of labor requisite to the extraction of the returns of agriculture will admit at this time of presenting but limited accounts, though perhaps to some extent of the most important separate interests.

The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States on the 1st of June, 1850, not to include any establishments producing less than the annual value of \$500, amounted, in round numbers, to \$580,000,000. Value of raw material \$550,000,000. Amount paid for labor \$24,000,000. Value of manufactured articles \$1,020,300,000. Number of persons employed 1,050,000.

The capital invested in the manufacture of cotton goods amounted to \$74,501,081. Value of raw material \$34,855,056. Amount paid for labor \$1,248,717. Value of manufactured articles \$1,018,844,188. Number of hands employed 92,286.

The capital invested in the manufacture of woollen goods amounted to \$28,118,560. Value of raw material \$25,758,988. Amount paid for labor \$839,280. Value of product \$3,200,292. Number of hands employed 39,252.

The capital invested in the manufacture of pig iron amounted to \$17,346,425. Value of raw material \$7,005,289. Amount paid for labor \$6,006,628. Value of product \$12,748,717. Number of hands employed 20,448.

In making these estimates, the Assistant Marshals did not include any return of works which had not produced metal within the year, or those which had not commenced operations. The same is applicable to all manufactures enumerated.

The capital invested in the manufacture of castings amounted to \$17,346,425. Value of raw material \$7,005,289. Amount paid for labor \$6,006,628. Value of product \$12,748,717. Number of hands employed 20,448.

The capital invested in the manufacture of wrought iron amounted to \$17,346,425. Value of raw material \$7,005,289. Amount paid for labor \$6,006,628. Value of product \$12,748,717. Number of hands employed 20,448.

More minute particulars respecting these interests will be found incorporated in tables A, B, C, D, E.

The statistics of the returns of the Seventh Census, as presented in the form of a series of newspaper articles, published in the United States on the 1st of June, 1850, amounted to 2,500. Of these, 2,494 were fully returned; 294 had all the facts excepting circulation given, and 72 are estimated for California, the Territories, and

for those that may have been omitted by the Assistant Marshals.

From calculations made on the statistics returned, and from the returns of the census, it is estimated that the population of the United States in 1850 was 23,241,301, and that the area of the United States was 3,220,000 square miles.

Table showing the population of the United States in 1850.

No.	Circulation.	No. of copies printed annually.
Dailies	350	700,000
Tri-weeklies	150	75,000
Semi-weeklies	125	80,000
Weeklies	2,000	2,576,000
Semi-monthlies	100	200,000
Monthly	100	900,000
Quarterlies	25	20,000
Total	2,800	5,000,000

424 papers are issued in the New England, 876 in the Middle States, 716 in the Southern States, and 784 in the Western States. The average circulation of papers in the United States is 1,785. There is one publication for every 7,161 free inhabitants in the United States and Territories.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Documents accompanying the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, NOVEMBER 27, 1851.

Sir: The limits of a report of this description will admit only of a very general and summary view of the condition of our Indian affairs, and the operations of this branch of the public service during the last twelve months. For detailed information reference must be had to the documents herewith, consisting of the report of superintendents, agents, missionaries, and others, which contain a mass of facts and speculations, curious, interesting, and important.

In the last annual report from this office allusion was made to mutual aggressions on the part of the Sioux and Chippewas, attended by melancholy incidents of Indian barbarity and folly. In despite of all efforts to prevent it, similar occurrences have taken place within the last year, by which both tribes have suffered, more or less, from depredations upon their property, and in the murder of a number of their men, women, and children. No treaty arrangements among themselves appear to be regarded, or are of sufficient force to prevent the deadly enmity which exists between the two tribes from manifesting itself, as often as opportunity offers, in the most shocking atrocities. With this exception, a gratifying degree of order has prevailed among all the tribes within the limits of the United States, and who have felt the controlling influence of the Government in directing their pursuits and in the management of their affairs.

Towards our own citizens all have been peaceful and friendly. Most of them have readily yielded to the policy and measures of the Department for the improvement of their condition; and such are the advances many of them have made in civilization, that flattering encouragement is not only afforded for continued effort on the part of the Government and its agents among them, but on the part also of benevolent christian missionaries, who, with commendable and self-sacrificing spirit, have been engaged in imparting to the various tribes the divine truths of christianity.

Should a more critical examination, which time will enable us to exercise, upon the return of the number of deaths too small, such a result will not affect their value for the purposes of comparison of one portion of the country with another, or of one decade with another. The tables will show an interest second to none others in the work, and the many valuable truths which they will suggest will be found of great practical advantage. Medical men will accord to the Census Board no small merit of credit for the wisdom manifested in an arrangement which will throw more light on the history of disease in the United States, and present in connection more interesting facts connected therewith than the united efforts of all scientific men have heretofore accomplished.

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